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sents to-day a more accurate exposition of the law on a few topics, but, as a whole, it does not equal the earlier production. The author does not show as clearly as does Mr. Bishop the intimate relation existing between the reformed system of procedure and those it has superseded, nor the reasons upon which many of the features of the present system are based, nor the limitations upon nor the modifications of the general rules of practice stated in the text. To one who has previous knowledge of the subject, it is manifest that all these facts are fully apprehended by Professor Miller, but they have not been sufficiently emphasized to make an impression upon a student.

It is only fair, however, to say that Mr. Bishop's volume is twice as large as the one under consideration, and that the defects of the latter are largely inseparable from the impossible attempt to give even an accurate summary of practice in a volume of less than three hundred pages; and, although law students are justly entitled to more than can thus be given on this branch of the law, if no more time is allotted than will suffice for the delivery of these lectures, the one to whom the course is assigned should not be expected to achieve the impossible, nor should he be too much criticized for failing in such achievement.

A TREATISE ON THE NEW YORK EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.
George W. Alger and Samuel S. Slater. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender. 1903. pp. xxvii, 218.

The authors of this work have brought to its preparation some unusual qualifications. Both took an active part in drafting the New York Employers' Liability Act and in securing its adoption. Both appear to have studied carefully similar legislation in England and in this country, and to have formed clear and definite views of the defects of the common law which such legislation was intended to cure. They are thoroughly acquainted with the decisions evoked by employers' liability statutes in other States, and are able to point out with great clearness the respects in which the New York act differs from the laws upon which it is modelled. Possessing these advantages, the authors of this little volume ought to have made it unusually valuable. We believe they have.

One of the best chapters appears to be that devoted to the changes in the fellow-servant rule which have been wrought by the statute. The common law doctrine in New York is stated in an admirable manner. Then the statutory provision is presented, compared with like portions of other statutes, and intelligently discussed in the light of decisions called out by those provisions. In the Appendix will be found not only the New York statute, but also the Employers' Liability Act of England, as well as that of Alabama, of Colorado, of Indiana, and of Massachusetts. Notes, in various parts of the volume, contain references to numerous State statutes, bearing upon different topics. It is believed that the legal profession will find this manual very convenient and helpful.